HOME AND SOCIETY.

AN EXPERIENCE IN "SLUMMING."

ENGLISH EXILES IN FLORIDA-THE USE OF "VON"-FASHIONS FOR THE LITTLE PEO-PLE-A PRINCESS OF GREECE.

For the last few years it has been the fashion in the "smart set" for Lenten penitents to do what they have been pleased to call "slumming"-which is a heartless word, by the way, very different from the divine mandate. "to visit the poor in their af-diction." The intent is a kindly one, only many fashionable people do not realize that when they themselves the luxury of helping others it night be we'l to call their humane efforts by some less objectionable name, and make their offers of assistance with greater tact. At this particular season it is distinctly "the mode" to be charltable, not only in the giving of alms and in organizing entertainments and benefits for the which is always a popular way of thr wing sops to the Cerberus of conscience; but the 'atest enthusiasm is to cultivate a personal acquaincance with the very lowest classes-"that by association with US," remarked a woman of society naively they may be elevated and improved." So Vanity Fair becomes neighborly-although it does not expect to have its visits or attentions returned,

-. who has recently joined a club called "From the Cellar to the Attic"-meaning in curious nomenclature of the day that its members are expected to climb from their present depths to the moral heights of its projectors—started out not long ago on a mission to drum up recruits for the new society. Having heard a paper read the day before in which the authoress described in lively manner her experience in Mulberry Bend and the interesting acquaintances she made in that shady region, Mrs. — was fired with a desire to go and do likewise. So the very next morning saw the good soul panting up the stairs of an L station, red and hot over the unwented exertion, having for the first time in her life trusted herself to this democratic method of conveyance; for she deemed James and the brougham inconsistent with the spirit of sisterhood that she was anxious to demonstrate. strate. She had the addresses of several families that the club had recommended as "interesting" and needing assistance, the first on her list being that of a Jew in Baxter-st., whose daughter had recently joined the club, but who had been absent for several meetings. With some difficulty and the assistance of a friendly policeman she finally reached her destination, which proved to be an old-clothes shop of the grimlest description. There a creature with a large beak and long, dirty claws clutched the frightened lady.

You vish to see my sick daughter? Yes, yes; but my tear lady you will puy something too, nicht wahr? I sell you dis nice cloak sheap, und dese und dese," and he held up garment after garment, each greasier and more horrible than the now thoroughly alarmed and abandoning all thoughts of sisterliness, started for the door. "You gets dem at half brice-you takes dem nice clothes," he persisted, holding on to her

"Let me go, you dreadful man," exclaimed our would-be philanthropist, wrenching herself free. She hurried up the block, followed by her perse-cutor, and just as she caught a glimpse of her friend the policeman and imagined herself safe

the old Jew rushed up.
"Arrest dat woman," he yelled to the policeman. "She shteal a pair of pants out of my shop!" and horror of horrors! actually over her arm was one of the shopkeeper's choice garments which he had thrust upon her at his den, and which she in her ag-

"Sorry to trouble you, ma'am," said the police-man, "but I'm afraid you will have to come to the stationhouse and explain."

"You pays me und dis chentleman \$19." said the Jew, insinuatingly, "und we say nodings about it." "Do you suppose I will allow you to swindle me!" exclaimed Mrs. ---, drawing herself up. put that atrocity there yourself," and she flung

off the greasy garment with a shudder, "Better settle with him, lady," said the policeman, who seemed good-natured. "It won't be pleasant for yez, howsomever it turns out." A rabble was by this time assembling, and Mrs. —'s fortitude

gave way.
"Take the money, you wretch," she gasped throwing the old Fagin a bill.

"Oh why, why," she murmured, "did I not bring dames and the brougham!"

The inhabitants of these latitudes, who are well ecustomed to the eccentricities of the weather bureau and are prepared to find a soft spring day succeeded by a stormy blizzard of snow and ice, can have no conception of what a sudden, unexpected black frost means in the South. A universa blight falls over the entire land like a pail. It is like the kcy breath of death-a veritable pestilence blackening and shrivelling all the lovely tropical growth and carrying desolation into many a house old whose yearly income depends upon the fruit and vegetables which they ship to the North.

The curious life of an English colony in Florida,

mbers have no money to speak of an who "sit on their verandas, waiting for the oranges to ripen," has already been spoken of in these columns. It is upon this class especially that the recent killing and terrible cold wave has brough great financial discress. One happy-go-lucky couple -he the younger son of a lord and she the daughter of a fashionable but impecunious baronet-found ife in Mayfair on slender means a very wearing affair, and were tempted with the accounts of an easy existence in the Land of Flowers into investing their little capital in a produce farm. They have had an experience which is certainly unique in the annals of a fashionable woman, and which might serve for a situation in a new Rudder Grange for they, too, had a canal-boat, which they had turned into a fairly comfortable houseboat, and from which they attended to their little farm. latter they had planted with spring vegetables, from which they confidently expected to realize great

"When the storm began," wrote Mrs. A. to a Northern friend, "we were frightened to death, and as the cold increased we got out every thing we You will augh (but I assure you it was no laughing matte to us) when I tell you that I actually took my fannel petticoats to cover up my baby cucumber vines, while Reggie spread his knickerbockers and boating flannels over the cold frames-all in vain, too, for the poor dears all died a tragic death."

Few Americans understand the import of the word "von" which is prefixed to so man; German names It is meant to imply that the bearer belongs to the robility, either by inheritance or by creation. Ger mans might therefore be divided into two classes of human beings, those who are "vons" and those who are not. Each person who has a legal right to make use of this prefix would, according to the rule, be noble. Yet this is by no means the case, especially in Austria and Southern Germany, where the "von' s out of pure courtesy used in addressing persons bearing the least aristocratic names. For instance, in Vienna it is considered a mere form of politenes to call your butcher, baker or candlestick-maker when speaking to them. "Herr 'von' Meyer, Müller or Braun," as the case may be, and no well-bree person ever omits this little bit of courtesy. Very ludicrous it is sometimes to hear a dashing young officer or clubman address his landlady, his washer woman or janitress as "Frau von so-and-so" and to notice how completely this baroque fashion has taken root among the Austrian people. Nevertheless, the "von" was originally a distinct sign of nobility, and in Prussia it is still the essential qualifi-

cation of titled people. Sometimes it precedes a family name, sometime a territorial designation, in either of which connections the "von" is the equivalent of the English "of," and the comic aspect assumed by some of these titles when literally translated into Anglo-Saxon illustrates quaintly enough the strange ec centricities of Teutonic nomenclature. Perhaps the most absurd of them all, to purely English and American apprehensions, is that borne by Graf Henckel von Donnersmark, one of Prussia's wealthpeers and ironmasters, which reads "Count Handle of Thundermarrow"; but there are plenty of others scarcely less ludierous, to wit. Baron Gate keeper of Hell (Pfoertner von der Hoelle), Baron of Grayhorsepenny (Schimmelpfennig), etc. More-over, even in North Germany there are many 'vons" who are noble, though otherwise untitled,

The favorite restaurant of the suburban dame is on Broadway. Go in there at noon and you will Ind the tables crowded with women, all eating their chicken sandwiches, coffee and icecream. Such a mixture! Women seem to be able to devour ice. ream in unlimited quantities at any time of the day. At this place one can get a cup of coffee, tea or chocolate served with the very best rolls of bread, and an unlimited quantity of the best butter, for twenty cents. For chicken and lobster salad one pays xty cents, but it is a salad that is prepared by an artist, and the sixty coats is well invested. Oysters on feather stitchings and a rufile three and a half

the half shell are 25 cents. Oyster pates are sixty cents. So are chicken croquettes and truffles, mushrooms, sweetbreads and other delicious morsels. Game, delightfully prepared, can be had for linger in the memory are to be had in perfection The table appointments are of cut glass, delicate china and sterling silver, and the napery is of china and sterling silver, and the napery is of damask as dainty as the most fastildious patron could desire for her private table. Chefs, who make a special study of certain dishes, prepare the entire menu, from the breau and rolls to the most delicate creation, and their skill in the difficult art of cooking has given to this old-established eating-place a distinctive atmosphere all its own.

"Ladies are protected here," said the manager. "If we see any person conducting himself in any way that could possibly be disagreeable to a lady dining or lunching here alone, we warn him that he must either mend his manners or leave the place."

The restaurant at the Margaret Louisa Home gives its guests an excellent breakfast for twenty sents; a luncheon, liberally provided, for the same price, and an inviting, well-prepared and nicely served dinner for the nominal charge of thirty cents.

served dimer for the served dimer for the benefit of self-supporting women, and there they find a comfortable and refined home.

"See those women," said one of a group of men see the served dimer sealskin costs and "See those women," said one of a group of men the other day, "they are wearing sealskin coats and have on diamonds. They are going to the Margaret Louisa Home over there, to procure a good meal at half price." And certainly the personal appoint-ments of many of the women who patronize this popular cafe would indicate that they could well afford to lunch or dine irrespective of cost.

FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

BIG SLEEVES AND SHORT SKIRTS.

THE PRETTIEST OF LITTLE GOWNS-PICTURESQUE COATS AND DAINTY HATS.

The fashions of the "grown-ups" always affect the dress of children. The tiniest toddlers now wear more important sleeves, and their short dresses stand out with conspicuous flare, instead of being made long and clinging, as they were a few seasons ago. The fashionable infant of to-day, lisp-



ing its first numbers, with its short freek disclosing bare limbs, short socks and ties, would certainly stare at the gaucherie of the infant of a few years ago in its long, clinging skirt, which, though picturesque, certainly impeded its movements in walking. Even that most conventional robe, the dres of the new-born child, has become considerably shorter than it was. The dainty little slips now measure no more than 38 inches, where they were formerly made 40 and 45 inches in length. The day slip or dress of the baby in long clothes is a little more ornate than last season, being often finished with a ruffle three or four inches in depth, made elaborate with an edge and insertion of real Valenciennes, with the finest tucking, and a single of cobweb-like feather stitching. When the child is six months old, if the weather is favorable, its clothes are shortened to twenty-one inches. It is considered in the best taste to use no color on a child's dress during the first year, but after this the little one may wear dainty gingham of pale blue, buff, violet or rose, with sleeves and yoke, though the majority of mothers prefer to wait till the little one has completed its second year before putting on colored frocks.

The dress of the child of two reaches just below, or, according to some tastes, to the knee. mer, socks and tie-shoes complete the resemblance



to the child's dress of thirty years ago. Many usually of tan, lisle thread, or black silk, and the high shoes, that support the ankle and assist the child in its first, uncertain efforts in walking. The or tan, but there is no attempt to revive the gay pink or blue of years ago. At about two years of age a difference is made in the dress of the girl and boy. The little girl dons a dainty-colored gown of chambray or pique, the belt and bands of the smart puffed sleeves being finished with insertion run with black velvet or gay ribbons. The boy is put into a straight box-pleated blouse. This is usually made of pique, duck or cotton cheviot, and trimmed with fancy white cotton braid, set on in rows or plain bands of color, stitched on, more often than embroidery. Thus, a dainty dress for a boy is made of pale-blue pique, figured with a fine conventional pattern in black. The dress has three box-pleats, back and front, extending from the neck to the hem, and one under each arm from the belt to the hem. A belt three inches wide, trimmed with four rows of white braid, passes entirely around the waist. The large sailor collar is



trimmed like the hem of the dress with three rows On the vest inside the sailor collar a large white anchor is embroidered. Sometimes the sailor collar and cuffs are made of a plain color like blue, yellow or red, or they are trimmed with two-inch bands in color, stitched flat.

The dress of the little girl of two years is rather shorter than that of her boy brother at the same age. Her sleeves (which are usually of sheer white nainsook, whatever the material of the dress) are made full, something after the manner of the womanly sleeve of the day, while her brother's sleeves are simple shirt sleeves. Her skirts are full, and they show a tendency to flare, while his are straight. Altogether, there is a tendency in the little girl's dress to copy the costumes of these short-skirted picturesque French cherubs who perpetually drive butterflies in the conventional French decorative landscape. Sensible mothers do not accept the extreme French fashions in their children's attire, but insist that the skirts fully cover the knee. Till the little girl is four years old per colored dresses consist of ginghams, dimity, and other light cottons, and they are made with a plain hem on the skirt and full white sleeves, with a white yoke, surrounded by three-inch rufflo edged with lace or embroidery. This ruffle is often slashed on the shoulder with long loop bows of pale blue, yellow or rose ribbon set under, while, similar ribbon is sometimes run in the beit of The white frocks of these little maids are of the finest French nainsook, the yoke finished with the finest hair tucks, fairy-like rows of

inches deep edged with Valenciennes lace, and slashed on the shoulder to meet a long-looped how of seeded satin ribbon in some dainty color. There are small bows of the same ribbon on the cuff and at the belt and each side of the front. Sometimes a little seventy-five cents. Macaroons, eclairs and all sorts | belt and each side of the front. Sometimes a little of delicious confection that melt in the mouth and | ruffle, edged with narrow Valenciennes finishes the

At the age of four little girls put on a guimpe separate from their dress. The prettiest guimpes small girls are in fine hair tucks with a narrow frill of Valenciennes or fine needlework at the neck and sleeves. The demand for flaring effects has brought into use the piques and dainty lawns that are stiffened with starch in place of the softer ginghams for the frocks of these wee maldens. The new piques come in pale blue, yellow apple-green and rose, as well as white. The yellow plque serves for exceedingly pretty dresses, made with short full skirts, joined to the plain low-cut waists by belts of inch-beading, which is run with black or golden-brown velvet ribbon, tied on each side of the front in two little obiong bows.



Similar bendings run with black or brown velvet form the band of the smart, puffed sleeve. The waist is finished around the shoulders by a broad collar, edged with wide white embroidery in a showy, open pattern. These collars give a quaint air of importance to the smallest child's frock, and are generally large enough to cover the waist and just escape the belt. A gulmpe with large puffed bishop sleeves is worn with this dress, Sometimes white piques are finished with pale blue or delicate rose collars and knots, and small bows of the new Dresden ribbons, which are figured with the tiny flower patterns of the royal factory. Some of the prettiest dimity dresses, which are made in Dutch fashion, hang full from a high yoke, composed of Valenciennes lace insertions. The neck is round and low, displaying the curves of the throat, but high on the shoulders; and the sleeves, like many of the full-puffed sleeves of children's summe frocks, reach nearly to the ellow, or just cover it being finished by a double frill of narrow Valen-ciennes. The low Dutch neck promises to be popular on all frocks and guimpes for summer wear. It

PARIS GOWNS.

MOHAIR COMING INTO USE-SOME NOVEL

TRIMMINGS.

pring will wear a mohair walking-dress Paquin,

Rouffe and Poucet are all using this hard, shing material, which resembles alpaca in appearance

out is somewhat coarser and heavier. It must be

nade with a flaring skirt without trimming, to

neasure about alx and a half yards around the hem

and tightly gored over the hips. The very short

show the bodice, which is quite different in color

and material, and is generally made of some thin

tuff, although at this intermediate season velve

he favorite color. At Mme. D's, the other day,

second of mohair. Paquin uses buttons galore, and small, flat, gilt buttons about the size of a five-cent

dozen diamond buttons about the same size. It is not a fashion that can be recommended, as in less

Doucet, and another from Roednitz, all of

were profusely scattered over this model.

fancy two large écru hemstitched handker

has father's business. The dressmakers say

atin, the skirt being boldly slashed across each

stiffly out in wavy lines over a slashing of shell-pink brocade. Over the pink brocade

vired satin flutes standing straight up from either

shoulder, the sain being then twisted and brough lown to the waist and joined in some clever way

to the smoothly fitting sides, the front and back are filled in with the broande. Another novelty this

eason is the use of white or écru linen on beavy

or tabs on several of his new gowns. Unlike the

very stiff thick linen affairs that we are accus

tomed to, these new collars are unlined and are either finished with a hemstitched border or trim-

med with yellow here and held in place by smart locking bows. Ribbons are to be greatly used as trimmings this summer, and in consequence many

new designs are constantly appearing, some of which are exquisitely lovely. Nothing could be prettier than a simple little frock which Doucet has just sent over for a young girl. The skirt of white



idery has been placed. There are few mothe who have adopted for small children the Continen-tal fashion of dresses cut low on the shoulders

made for girls from six to ten are fulshed with full skirt and fitten tackets, with late sallor collars that completely cover the shoulders, and deep flaring cuffs. These are covered by collars and cuffs of plain white linen, with an inch-band of open white embrodlery inserted above the hem. A vest of hunters red or the band-white checked silk completes the dress. The new sallor suits for little girls are rough storm serges, and are suitable especially for seaside

a delicate dun ground or similar cloth. Cloths is the prevailing bluet color, or any of the mote delicate colors of the season, are also worn. Thear rough cloths in French colorings are trimmed with heavy butter-colored or éeru luc, and with the feru lisle-thread passementeries, called piqué em broideries. These coats extend to the hem of the dress and are made quite full at the back, but flat and straight in front, where they are ornamented by fancy buttons of carved pearl, and sometimes set with rhinestones or other Parisian "gens." Pretty coats of bluet cloth, for somewhat older children, are cut with straight box-pleated front and a full back, hanging in four quaint godets, formed by taking in the cloth in four seams, between the shoulders. Applications of fern pique passementeric trim the little coat equalet-wise across the shoulders. The new receives for little girls are made of fancy-colored checked frizze, with box-pleats down the back and fancy pearl buttons in front.

buttons in front.

Little children wear picturesque "granny bonnets," with wide projecting brims of fancy chilfons, silk, and other materials to match their coats. Older girls wear fancy open-straw hats, with wide brims to shade the capes, these are trimmed with choux of gauze ribbon or inch-wide velvet ribbon and garlands, or sprays of wild flowers. Sometimes these hats, when intended for wee girls, are tied down under the chin by inch-wide ties of velvet ribbon.

GOOD IF NOT COSTLY.

sleeves of the bodice are sprays of long lace points, about twelve points in each sleeve; and the bodics fixelf, of white satin has HOW TO COOK DELICATELY OYSTER PLANT AND

bles suggest to the economical buyer the stores of winter roots and other supplies kept over from the autumn. At this season these vegetables have a rather sickly look, and their appearance forcibly recalls the old fairy story wherein Rubezahl, the mountain dwarf, turned garden roots into court ladies and gentlemen to console the solitude of his beloved Emma. Alas' that somewhat frivolous tady only succeed at him for his pains, for when spring came the inevitable tendencies of naturwhich no sorcery could overcome asserted them selves, and in spite of enchantment the onion gentle men sprouted and the carrot and turnip ladies shrivelled up until they became most unhappy specimens of decayed gentry.

There seems to be no possible means of preserving the juices of winter vegetables beyond a certain son. Whether buried in the sand or kept in a dirt cellar, they finally become dry and tough, After January 1 all root vegetables require special treatment, for even then they have begun to loss their juices. Potatoes, beets, carrots, onions and roots of all kinds should be soaked in cold water for at least six hours before they are cooked, and they should also be boiled in clear, cold water, and salted when they are half-done. Oyster plants, which can be bought usually for 16 to 15 cents a most delicious, quite different from the repulsive black stew which is so often served under its name. Moreover, it is an excellent Lenten vegetable, being an admirable accompaniment to a dish of fish.

Soak the roots well. Scrape each one careful y and plunge it as soon as scraped into a quart of water that has been acidulated with half a cup of vinegar. At the end of ten minutes, cut the roots into bits two inches long. Mix two tablespoonfuls of vinegar with two of flour in a bright, porcelain-lined saucepan, and toss the pieces of oyster plant in this batter to coat them as well as possible. Cover them with plenty of cold water, add a tablespoonful of salt, put a tight cover on the saucepan and let the oyster plant come to the boiling point. Then let it simper for forty-five minutes. At the end of this time frain it, toss in a heaping tablespoonful of fresh butter, a saltspoonful of waite pepper, a tablespoonful of icanon-juice to salts and are also in evidence; and

and a teaspoonful of minced parsley. Serve it in a hot covered dish.

Oyster plant is also delicious if cooked in exactly the same way, but served in a cream sauce, made with a tablespoonful of butter, an even tablespoonful of flour, and a cup and a half of boiling milk. Add six whole pepters a spray of thyme, half a baylenf and a spray of parsley. Simmer all these ingredients together for ten minutes, then add half a cup of hot cream. Oyster plant is an excellent veretable to accompany veal. Make a poulette sauce in that case like the cream sauce just described, substituting white stock for the milk and omitting the cream. Add instead the juice of half a lemon, a tablespoonful of fresh butter and a teaspoonful of parsley. In serving oyster plant remember that it must be served very hot; it must not be exposed during any process of the cooking to the atmosphere, out kept continually covered while it is boiling and masked with the sauce when it is served. Otherwise, it is likely to turn black.

The only vegetable root at this season that is not likely to require special treatment and will be found fresh and inley in flavor as it was when it ripened in the fal is the winter parsnip. The fall parsnip is but a poor vegetable compared with the winter parsnip that has been left in the ground to go through the successive stages of frost and thaw and acquire a nutty sweetness that nothing else will give it. These parsnips require no soaking in water. They need simply to be scraped, cut in half, but into cold water and allowed to simmer for thirty minutes, or until they are tender enough to be pierced with a straw. They should be served either with cream sauce or the poulette sauce mentioned for oyster plant. even the plain shirt button is exactly imitated in precious metals and used as studs.

Sleeves must be either very long or very short. The new blouses are nearly all made with elbow sleeves. With long suede gloves, these are very pretty, but very few women can afford to display the lower part of the arm and hand without a covering in broad daylight.

Summer velvets are being imported for warm weather. These are very light and come in the loveliest colors imaginable.

A stylish hat worn by a pretty woman was an exact imitation of a dragon fly, the long body of black velvet heavily jetted, and two wings on either side of black satin, giving the same effect as the spreading bows which are now so much worn. The head in the centre had long feelers forming the aigrette.

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MARIE OF GREECE.

A PRETTY AND WELL-TO-DO PRINCESS.

Princess Marie of Greece narrowly escaped become ing Czarina of Russia. She was the choice of the present Emperor's mother, who had set her heart on having the pet daughter of her favorite brother as her successor. But there were religious obstacles to the match. Strict rules exist in the Greek Church prohibiting marriage betwen first cousins. Although dispensations are readily granted in such cases by the Pope, the Orthodox Church is far less a member of the Greek Rite as Alexander III could certainly not be expected to set an example of dis-



son to well his first cousin. Princess Marie is a pretty girl, somewhat full-faced. She has inherited comeliness that distinguished her maternal grandmother, the Grand Duchess Constantine Constantinovitch, nee Princess of Saxe-Altenburg, whose cister, the ex-Queen of Hanover, and herself were known in their youth as two of the most beautiful women in Europe.

for the sea, and is possionately fond of yachting, knowing how to handle a boat almost as well as her mother, who enjoys the distinction of being the appointed to that diguity in the Russian fleet by the late Czar, a recognition of her action in passing the examination for a sailing master's certificate. The

"FIEST AID" IN THE NURSERY.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.

From The Lady. and even permanent injury or loss of life, have been often caused by mothers and nurses not knowing tion in various accidents and illnesses, pending the arrival of the dector. For a slight burn or scald, apply office oil, vaseline, fresh butter, or cover the apply once oil, vaseline, fresh butter, or cover the place with a cloth, wright out in about a plat of tepil water, in which a piece of common washing sail of the size of a walnut has been dissolved. For a had burn or scald, use linseed oil and line water, mixed in equal parts, known as "carron oil," soaked into a plece of lint, and laid on, or zinc oint-ment or vasaline. In the charges, at the ment or vaseline. In the absence of these ramedredger, and cover up quickly. In all cases exclude the air as soon as possible, and keep the affected part warm. Rags, wrang out in a solution of car-bonate of soda and water, relieve the pain of a burn, too. It sometimes happens that children will apply their mouth to the spout of a kettle or a hot water can, and drink the bolling water, and thus scald their throats. Put the child to bed at once, drawing the col close to the fire. Make a tent bed by placing a high screen or clotheshorse round the head of the bed, and hang a sheet across, Heat the room with steam from a kettle, turning the spout toward the child. Apply hot, moist fo-nentations round the throat. For cases where a child's clothes catch fire, after extinguishing the flames, never pull off the clother if sticking to the

flames, never pull off the clothes if sticking to the skin. Either cut them off round the burns, sponge them with warm water until they fail off, or put the child into a warm bath, and administer brandy and water in severe cases.

For a bile from a degreat once the a bundance tightly above the bile on the ladured limb, in order to prevent the poison from getting further into the system. Then suck the wound, taking care to spit out all saliva afterward. No one having a cut, spot or sore place on the lips or mouth should suck a dog bite. When the wound has been well sucked, bathe if with warm water, and then, if there be no caustic handy, burn the wound with a clean mean skewer, hairpin, or knitting-needle, made nearly redhot. For a sling, first remove the sting, and then apply the bluebur, or sal volatile. Braines, if slight, rub with vaseline, or bathe with cold water, or whishey and water, if severe, apply hot fementations, or palut with arnica. For grazed or broken skim, use a rag dipped in audanum and water. A cut should be washed with warm water, and the edges brought together by stripen of sticking-plaster, or a tight bandangs of clein lines.

Should anything get into the eye, one drop of caster oil should be dropped in the corner of it, but if it he mortar or lime liathe with a weak solution of vimegar and water. A bead, button or pebble can be removed from the ear by the child lying with that ear on the pillow, and the upper car being boxed sharple, or by syringing with warm

muslin is covered with insertions of Valenciennes, and the high bodice is also of the muslin and lace, with very full ellow sleeves of the same, and all this fluffy loveliness is worn over pale pink silk. The chie of the costume depends upon a collar and belt, of a stripes ribbon of delicate green and pink and ve low suth with a startling stripe of black, and the way the bows are made.

A very smart-looking costume which has just breen completed at a well-known establishment is of pin-checked taffetas in green and waite. The skirt is made perfectly plain and measures quite nine yards in circumference. It may be said here in parenthesis that French diessmukers make a sharp distinction in waits for waking and carriage or house dresses, the former measuring five or six yards around and the latter elsh or nine. The bodice of this gown is smoothly fitting, with very full puffed elbow sleeves of the taffetas, which are left open in front to show a climpse of a tight-fitting sleeve of yellow lace over white, and are then gathered togother with a black satin bow just above the clhow, the tight yellow and white sleeve continuing to the wrist. Into the shoulder seams of the bodice, accordion-pleated black chiffon is seen from sleeve to neck; the ful ness of this is gathered together with a black satin bow toward the shoulder about six inches from the top, from which it falls in fanlike pleats for another six inches. The back has the same arrangement, with this difference, that a black satin ribbon starts from the bow under the plisse chiffon on either side, and forms breteiles to the waist, where another bow and ends finish the same. In front the waist is slightly open, showing a plisse front of the chiffon.

The apotherist of common objects is very curious just now. The common objects is very curious just now. The common objects is very curious just now.

the purpose. A pea or bean, or anything likely to swell, must not be removed by means of warm water. Insert instead the nib of an ordinary pea behind the foreign substance, and so remove it, taking great precaution, however, not to insert the nib too far down, as it may injure the drum of the car, and also exercising care that you do not push the obstacle further in while endeavoring to get it out. A moth or other insect remove from the ear by pouring in a little warm oil, and the insect will float to the top. Children are rather fond of pushing buttons, heads, etc., up their nostriis. In these cases close the free nostril, and make the child blow hard through the other. If a child be choking, hold it up by its heels, and put it on the back. If that does not produce the desired result, hold the child's nose to prevent it closing its mouth, and press down the root of the tongue, which will make it disgorge the obstruction.

Sunviroles correctiones happens to children, who

the root of the tongue, which will make it disgorge the obstruction.

Sunstroke sometimes happens to children, who often run out beneath the hot rays without waiting to put on a hat or cap. When the symptoms—which are gisdiness, feeling of sickness, great heat and thirst, red eyes, pulse quick, pupils of eyes small, breathing noisy and hurried, and insensibility—are apparent, remove the child to a shady place, and lay it down flat, with the head slightly raised. Lossen the clothes, Apply cold water or ice to the head and the nape of the neck, and give it pieces of ice to suck when consciousness returns. But give no stimulants. If the antithesis of a sunstroke—that is, a frost bit—occurs, rub the part frost-bitten with the hand, and then rub in some oil, taking care not to let the child approach the fire till the blood circulates properly. care not to let the chuu-blood circulates properly.

THE MODERN TRUNK.

SOMETHING NEW FOR TRAVELLERS.

Every one having occasion to get anything out of a trunk tray, or to pack things away in one, has anothermatized the lid's propensity for falling down if left unsupported for a moment. Having to hold up the Ed with one hand and arrange the articles inside the tray with the other is no easy task. Within the last twelve months an ingenious trunk-maker has invented a folding tray cover, which doubles up and goes back with a spring, getting itself out of the way as if by magic when not needed. Now every trunk-maker wonders why no one thought of this simple solution of the difficulty before, in all these years full of trunks. In the bonnet-box of the woman's ideal trunk a slender cushion, made of springs, is placed. It is intended to fit into the crown of the bonnet and prevent its getting crushed. The newest trunks now have a hatpin appended to this cushion, which fastens the bonnet on the little stand and effectually obviates any chance of its being shaken about. Bureau trunks are found nowadays which not

only possess all the conveniences of a bureau, but are also graceful in shape. When left standing open in a room they are the height of an ordinary bureau. Square bureau trunks, large and capacious, with convenient drawers to pull in and out, have been in use for some time, and are already favorites in the market. In the newer bureau trunk the drawers are large and deepyat the bottom, and gradually get shallower as they near the top, forming a not disagreeable article of furniture when the lid is lifted. Travellers unlocking and throwing open a trunk of this description, when they reach their destination, find all their tollet articles just to hand as if in the'r bureau drawers at home. There is nothing to unpack, nothing to rearrange, as in the case of an ordinary trunk; and when this trunk is shut down it is far more secure than any bureau, because of the superiority of its locks. It is not roomy enough, however, to

carry many gowns. Trunks now are all finished in a fine quality of plain linen; no paper is used about the interior of the trays and boxes. No attempt at decoration is made, and there is no touch of color save for an

plain linen; no paper is used about the interior of the trays and boxes. No attempt at decoration is made, and there is no touch of color save for an occasional pertfolio, of crimson or russet leather, attached to the outside of the upper tray, for carrying papers, coupons, etc.

When a fashiomable dams goes off on a short trip, and wishes to transport her evening dress without damage to its laces, bows and delicate plaitings, she provides herself with one of the new steamer trunks, with its broad, deep box for the accommodation of skirts, and its convenient tray for smaller indispensables. When a man is invited to a country house for a visit of a tew days, he takes with him a "vade mecum," or "constant companion, except the control of the companion of the comp



